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# BAVARIA DEMANDS SEPARATE PEACE

# PART OF PROGRAM TO RALLY AROUND HER SMALL POWERS

## Premier Eisner Charges Berlin Caused War and Is Fomenting Revolt.

# FORMER EMPEROR SIGNS THE ABDICATION DECREE

## Renounces All Rights to Crown and Releases Military Forces.

## WOLFF ANNOUNCES PARTY AIMS

### Declares That New Federation Seeks Only to Make Germany Demo- cratic Nation.

ZURICH (via Paris), November 30.—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, has announced that he will open negotiations for a separate peace.

in Bavaria's program to rally around her all the newly formed German republics, including German Austria, and replace Prussia as the dominant power within the shattered empire, making Munich the capital, instead of Berlin.

Elsner to-day appears the strongest individual leader anywhere in Germany, and his government the most stable. The former newspaper report-

The latest explanation given in Munich for the rupture of diplomatic

relations between Bavaria and Berlin is that Hindenburg refused to accede to Bavaria's demand to resign, and that the Berlin government refused to oust Dr. Mathias Erzberger and Dr. W. S. Solf, the two "imperialists clad in the mantle of democracy."

The Ex-Kaiser's formal and signed abdication decree, which was published to-day, failed to calm the troubled waters as it had been expected to do. William Hohenzollern in the decree signs away "forever" his right to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown.

### FORMER KAISER SIGNS DECREE OF ABDICATION

The abdication decree, according to the message, expressed the hope that "the new regent" would be able to protect the German people against anarchy, starvation and foreign supremacy.

The use of the word regent in the message is commented upon here as possibly significant.

The text of the former German Emperor's act of renunciation, which was issued by the new German government, "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with

"By the present documents, I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German empire and Prussia and also all officers, noncommissioned officers and

"I expect from them until a new organization of the German empire exists, that they will aid those who

effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination, "Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, November 28.  
(Signed) "WILLIAM."

## DECREES APPARENTLY FAILS TO STRENGTHEN EBERT

There has been a nation-wide and in fact world-wide clamor for this proof "in black and white" that the former monarch was done with the crown and with all intentions to re-seize it. But now that it has been

The all overshadowing fact is that from the outset of the revolution Bava-

ria and the other South German states determined that Prussia shall never again rise to a dominating position in the affairs of Germany. Some of the North German states are thoroughly in sympathy with this aim, and in the almost general support, outside of Prussia itself, lies the tremendous

strength of Eisner's position.  
**MAJORITY SOCIALISTS  
 ARE CHARGING TREASON**  
 Majority Socialists of Germany charge that Eisner is secretly in league with the imperialists and is plotting treason against the Socialists, accord-

ing to statements printed in Vorwärts, it is stated that because of his efforts in aid of the imperialists, Eisner, who had been a newspaper writer, was rewarded with a post in the German War Office early in the war. It is said he used every means at his command to persuade the Socialists to support the military and to agree to the

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, former Foreign Secretary, replying to the charge of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, that the government at Berlin was responsible for the war, declares in the *Deutsche Zeitung*:

"We did, in fact, consider that with the crime of Serajevo Austria-Hungary's hour of destiny had struck. We did not prompt Austria-Hungary to her action, but expressly advised her against it. The Vienna ultimatum, which we considered too severe, was communicated to us too late for an answer."

TO INTERN MACKENSEN'S  
ARMY OF 170,000 MEN

Messages received here to-night from Copenhagen declare that the Hungarian government has decided to intern the whole of Field Marshal von Mack-

From Berlin comes the news that the